

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

**The Massachusetts Traffic Stop
Data Collection Form**

**TRAINING MANUAL
June 2005**

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Massachusetts Traffic Stop Data Collection Form Training Manual
June 2005

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TOPIC	PAGE
General Questions	3
Filling Out the Traffic Stop Data Collection Form	5
-- Agency Code, Location Code, Officer ID, Agency Field/Case Number, Date, Time, Race of Driver	5
-- Additional Race Information, Driver Gender, Number of Additional Occupants in Car, Registration State Code/Registration Number, Assignment Status	6
-- Reason for Stop/Interaction	7
-- Driver Year of Birth, Residency, Check if No Year of Birth and Residency Data,	8
-- Speed Determined By, Result of Stop, Duration of Stop, Citation Number, Road Classification	9
-- Search as a Result of Stop, Reason for Search,	10
-- Scope of Search	11
-- Result of Search, Examples	12
Cities and Towns Population 6000 and Over	Appendix "A"
Towns Population Under 6000	Appendix "B"
Traffic Stop Data Collection Form	Appendix "C"
Cities	Appendix "D"

General Questions

When must the traffic stop data collection form be used?

The traffic stop data collection form must be used any time an officer stops a motor vehicle in traffic or otherwise detains the driver or occupant of a motor vehicle. Any instance where a driver or occupant of a motor vehicle is stopped and seized under 4th Amendment principles is considered a stop where the data collection form shall be used. In addition any officer initiated contact with a motorist for whatever reason shall be documented on the data collection form.

Examples

Data Collection Form Used	Data Collection Form Not Required
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pulling a motor vehicle over in traffic• Stopping to assist a disabled motorist• Stopping at a motor vehicle crash• Making an inquiry of a motorist or passenger in a stopped motor vehicle regardless of whether or not the inquiry is considered a detention under constitutional law	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The officer is approached by a motorist seeking information or assistance

Is the data collection form used for all types of vehicles including motorized bicycles and recreational vehicles?

The data collection form shall be used for stops of a “motor vehicle” as defined in chapter ninety, section one. The form is not required for stops involving:

- A “motorized bicycle” as defined in chapter ninety, section one
- A “motorized scooter” as defined in chapter ninety, section one
- A “recreational vehicle” and “snow vehicle” as defined in chapter ninety-B, section twenty

If a passenger is cited for a seatbelt violation does the form reflect the information about the passenger cited or the driver?

Whenever the form is used the information concerning the driver will be recorded.

After the form is completed what is the police department required to do with the forms?

The minimum requirement under Chapter 228 of the Acts of 2000 is that the data be collected and stored. The Executive Office of Public Safety is providing police departments software to assist with the electronic storage and analysis of the data.

How will a police department know when a disparity is legitimate based on enforcement practices or evidence of unlawful racial profiling?

To determine if there is disparity that may indicate unlawful profiling a chief may use the same common sense skills as in analyzing other crime data. Researchers agree that the best method for analyzing traffic stop data is to develop internal benchmarks within the agency rather than to compare a police department to external benchmarks such as census data. Also there are resources available from the U.S. Department of Justice, Northeastern University’s Institute on Race and Justice, and other sources to assist with your analysis. The Executive Office of Public Safety has asked the Institute for Race and Justice at Northeastern University to work with a small number of departments to develop model templates for analysis. A good place to start your own research is with the Racial Profiling Data Collection Resource Center at Northeastern University that can be accessed at www.racialprofilinganalysis.neu.edu.

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Filling Out the Traffic Stop Data Collection Form

(1) AGENCY CODE

Use the same three-digit agency code your department uses on the motor vehicle traffic citation.

(2) LOCATION CODE

This box is for a three-digit code unique to your department intended to define a particular geographic area in your city or town. The selection of the defined geographic areas should be based on developing information that will help in the analysis of the data. Use of this field is optional.

(3) OFFICER ID

This box is for the identification number of the officer making the motor vehicle stop.

(4) AGENCY FIELD/CASE NUMBER

This box is for use, as determined by your department, as an area for input of data you deem useful for data collection and analysis. For example officers may be required to enter a department case number or log number here. Use of this field is at the option of the chief.

(5) DATE

Enter the date of the stop using the MMDDYY format in this box.

(6) TIME

Enter the time of the initiation of the stop here using 12-hour clock notation (AM or PM).

(7) RACE OF DRIVER

One and only one on the six race boxes must be checked off.

The six race codes used to complete the race boxes of the citation are derived in part from the U.S. Census Bureau, the National Crime Information Center, and recommendations of the Department of Justice. The racial and ethnic categories developed by the U.S. Census Bureau were developed to provide consistent data on race and ethnicity to be used by federal agencies in the enforcement of civil rights laws.

The U.S. Census Bureau has stated that racial and ethnic categories it has set forth should not be interpreted as being primarily biological or genetic but thought of in terms of social and cultural characteristics as well as ancestry.

Officers will be expected, based on their observations, training and life experiences, to use their best judgment at the time the citation is completed to identify the race, using only one of the six race codes, of the person cited. One and only one of the six codes must be entered and officers shall not enter any other information in these boxes such as "unknown" nor leave the boxes empty. The determination of an operator's race will be based solely upon the officer's judgment at the time the citation is filled out and the officer shall not make any inquiries of the operator regarding his or her race or ethnicity.

The six race code options established by the Executive Office of Public Safety using definitions derived from the U.S. Census Bureau are as follows:

(a) Asian or Pacific Islander.

Defined as a person whose ancestry is in any of the original peoples of the Far East and Southeast Asia, including Mongolia, China, North and South Korea, Japan, Cambodia, Vietnam, Laos, Thailand,

Massachusetts Traffic Stop Data Collection Form Training Manual
June 2005

Myanmar, Malaysia, Philippine Islands, and Indonesia. Pacific Islander includes any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands.

(b) Black.

Defined as a person whose ancestry is in any of the original peoples of Sub-Saharan Africa

(c) Hispanic.

Defined as a person whose ancestry is to Spanish speaking cultures of Mexico, Central and South America, Cuba, Puerto Rico or the Caribbean

(d) American Indian or Alaskan Native.

Defined as a person whose ancestry is in any of the original peoples of North, Central, and South America.

(e) Middle Eastern or East Indian (South Asian).

Defined as a person whose ancestry is an any of the Arabic peoples of North Africa including Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, Libya, and Egypt. Includes a person whose ancestry is the original peoples of Israel, Jordan, Syria, Turkey, Armenia, Lebanon, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Oman, Yemen, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tadjikistan, and India.

(f) White.

A person whose ancestry is any of the original peoples of Europe.

(8) ADDITIONAL RACE INFORMATION

This box is for additional information your department wishes to add to further define the race or ethnicity of the motorist stopped. For example, a city or town with a large population of citizens whose racial/ethnic origin is from Cape Verde, may wish to indicate this when one of these citizens is stopped. Use of this field is optional. *One of the six race boxes still must be checked however.*

(9) DRIVER GENDER

Officers are required to check off the appropriate gender box on the form as either male or female.

(10) TOTAL NUMBER OCCUPANTS IN CAR

Enter the total number of occupants in the motor vehicle including the operator in this box. For more than 9 occupants in the motor vehicle use the number "9".

(11) PLATE TYPE/ STATE CODE/PLATE NUMBER

Enter the three-digit RMV plate type or out-of-state plate type from the registration certificate or ALARS, the two-digit state code for the registration of the motor vehicle, followed by the registration (plate) number.

(12) ASSIGNMENT STATUS

Check one box that best describes the nature of your duty assignment at the time of the stop.

(a) PATROL

This designation is used to describe a uniformed officer who is assigned to a general patrol function in a marked or semi-marked cruiser.

(b) SELECTIVE ENFORCEMENT - AGENCY

This designation is used when an officer is assigned by a supervisor of a rank of sergeant or higher to target a particular area for traffic enforcement or to target particular motor vehicle violations in the officer's patrol area. This designation does not apply to such targeted enforcement initiated by the officer or

Massachusetts Traffic Stop Data Collection Form Training Manual
June 2005

to targeted enforcement efforts that are under a state or federal funding grant such as the Governor's Highway Safety Bureau (GHSB) funded "Ticket-Or-Click-It" or drunk driving programs.

(c) INVESTIGATIONS

This designation is used when the officer is assigned to conducting criminal investigations and the stop is based on reasonable suspicion or probable cause that the driver or occupants of a motor vehicle are involved in criminal activity. This designation is also for stops by such officers of motor vehicles based legally on a civil infraction but are primarily motivated by suspicion that the driver or occupants are engaged in criminal activity, i.e., a "pretext stop."

(d) PAID DETAIL

This designation is used when the officer was on a paid detail when the stop occurred.

(e) SELECTIVE ENFORCEMENT – GRANT/OTHER

This designation is used when the officer is assigned to specialized enforcement program funded by a state or federal grant such as the Governor's Highway Safety Bureau (GHSB) funded "Ticket-Or-Click-It" or drunk driving programs.

(f) OTHER

If the officer's assignment is not described by the five designated assignment status classifications above, the officer should check OTHER and describe the assignment in the blank space provided.

(13) REASON FOR STOP/INTERACTION

Check one box that best describes the reason for the stop or interaction with the motorist.

(a) SPEEDING

Check this box if the motor vehicle was stopped for the purpose of issuing a speeding motor vehicle citation, written warning, or verbal warning.

(b) EQUIPMENT

Check this box if the motor vehicle was stopped for the purpose of issuing a motor vehicle citation, written warning or verbal warning for defective equipment, including improper display of number plate.

(c) OTHER TRAFFIC VIOLATION

Check this box if the motor vehicle was stopped for the purpose of issuing a motor vehicle citation, written warning, or verbal warning for an automobile law violation not covered under the other check boxes in this section.

(d) REGISTRATION/INSPECTION VIOLATION

Check this box if the motor vehicle was stopped for the purpose of issuing a motor vehicle citation, written warning or verbal warning for an unregistered or improperly registered vehicle or for an inspection sticker violation.

(e) VIOLATION OF CITY ORDINANCE/TOWN BYLAW

Check this box if the motor vehicle was stopped for the purpose of issuing a motor vehicle citation, written warning or verbal warning for violation of a city ordinance or town bylaw related to the use or operation of a motor vehicle. For example, the City of Boston has a city ordinance that prohibits motor vehicles from backing-up around a corner at an intersection or into an intersection of streets (Traffic Rules and Regulations of the City of Boston, Article VI, section 9).

(f) CMVE

Check this box if the motor vehicle was stopped for the purpose of conducting a commercial motor vehicle inspection under 540 CMR 14.00.

Massachusetts Traffic Stop Data Collection Form Training Manual
June 2005

(g) CALL FOR SERVICE

Check this box if the motor vehicle was stopped based upon a direction from your dispatcher or other officer at your police station to check a particular vehicle. This box should *not* be checked, however, if the origin of the call was a “be-on-the-lookout” (BOLO) for a specific vehicle involved in criminal activity from your agency or another police agency or for a dispatch to a crash scene.

(h) INVESTIGATORY

This designation is used when the stop is based on reasonable suspicion or probable cause that the driver or occupants of a motor vehicle are involved in criminal activity. This designation is also for stops of motor vehicles based legally on a civil infraction but are primarily motivated by suspicion that the driver or occupants are engaged in criminal activity, i.e., a “pretext” stop”.

(i) WARRANT

Check this box if the motor vehicle was stopped for the purpose of executing an arrest warrant or search warrant. This box only applies if the officer has knowledge before the stop of the existence of such warrant.

(j) BOLO

This box should be checked if the motor vehicle was stopped based on a dispatch call, the origin of which was a “be-on-the-lookout” (BOLO) for a specific vehicle involved in criminal activity from your agency or another police agency.

(k) MOTORIST ASSIST/COURTESY

This box should be checked if the encounter with the motor vehicle was based on assisting the motorist such as checking on an apparent disabled motor vehicle.

(l) MOTOR VEHICLE CRASH

This box should be checked if the interaction with the motorist was based on response to a motor vehicle crash.

(14) DRIVER YEAR OF BIRTH

Enter the last two digits of the driver’s year of birth in this box. This box is not required for situations where the officer did not request the driver’s license as part of the stop such as a motorist assist or verbal warning.

(15) RESIDENCY

This box is not required for situations where the officer did not request the driver’s license as part of the stop such as a motorist assist or verbal warning.

(A) *City or Town Police Departments*

Using the operator’s residence as indicated on the operator’s driver’s license determine if the operator is a resident of your city or town and check the appropriate box. If you determine the operator is a non-resident student also check the non-resident student box in addition to one of the other boxes.

(B) *State Police*

State Police officers and other officers of departments with jurisdiction in multiple municipalities should determine if the operator is a resident of the city or town in which they were stopped. If the operator is a resident in the city or town in which they were stopped, check the CITY/TOWN RESIDENT Box. If the operator is a not resident in the city or town in which they were stopped, check the NON-CITY/TOWN RESIDENT Box.

(16) CHECK IF NO YEAR OF BIRTH AND RESIDENCY DATA

This box is checked if the officer did not collect data on driver year of birth and residency.

Massachusetts Traffic Stop Data Collection Form Training Manual
June 2005

(17) SPEED DETERMINED BY:

Check the box or boxes that describe the basis for determining the motor vehicle was speeding.

- (a) Radar/Lidar
- (b) Estimated
- (c) Clocked

(18) RESULT OF STOP/INTERACTION

Check the box that describes the action taken as a result of the stop. If more than one box is appropriate, chose the box that represents the most serious result. For example if a motorist is stopped for speeding and is arrested for possession of a controlled substance as a result of the stop, check ARREST. The result of the stop may not be consistent with the reason for the stop in some cases. For example, a motorist stopped for speeding is determined to have a revoked driver's license and is arrested.

(a) M/V CITATION – CIVIL INFRACTION

Check this box if the result of the stop was that the motorist was issued a motor vehicle citation for a civil infraction.

(b) CRIMINAL APPLICATION

Check this box if the result of the stop was that the motorist was issued a motor vehicle citation for a criminal complaint or, for non-motor vehicle offenses, the officer will seek a criminal complaint application.

(c) ARREST

Check this box if the result of the stop was that the motorist was arrested.

(d) WRITTEN WARNING

Check this box if the result of the stop was that the motorist was issued a motor vehicle written warning notice.

(e) VERBAL WARNING

Check this box if the result of the stop was that the motorist was issued a verbal warning for a violation of law.

(f) NO ENFORCEMENT ACTION

Check this box if there was no law enforcement action taken as a result of the stop. For example, an officer checks on the welfare of the occupants of motor vehicle apparently disabled on the side of a highway. The driver pulled over momentarily to use her cell phone. The officer assisted the motorist back into traffic. In this case NO ACTION would be the appropriate box to check.

(19) DURATION OF STOP

Check the box that reflects the total period of time the vehicle was stopped as a result of the officer's actions.

(19a) TOW

Check the "YES" box if the vehicle was towed from the scene (whether by order of the officer or request of the motorist).

(20) CITATION NUMBER

If a motor vehicle citation was issued in conjunction with the stop, include the citation number in this box.

(21) ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Massachusetts Traffic Stop Data Collection Form Training Manual
June 2005

Check the box the best describes the roadway type where the stop was initiated by the officer signaling the operator to stop. For example, if the officer activated the lights and siren on an interstate with the intent of stopping a motor vehicle and the vehicle continued to operate and stopped on a secondary city street, the INTERSTATE HWY/LIMITED ACCESS STATE HWY box should be checked. This is because the stop was initiated by the officer on the interstate highway.

(a) INTERSTATE HWY

Check this box when the stop is initiated on an interstate highway or an express or limited access state highway as defined under 720 CMR 9.01. Express or limited access state highways are highways that access to can only be obtained through a ramp system as opposed to an intersection. An example is Route 24.

(b) STATE HWY

Check this box when the stop is initiated on a numbered state highway that is not an interstate highway or express or limited access state highway.

(c) CITY

Check this box when the stop is initiated on a non-state highway located in a city (See Appendix D for list of cities).

(d) SUBURBAN

Check this box when the stop is initiated on a non-state highway located in a town listed in appendix "A".

(e) RURAL

Check this box when the stop is initiated on a non-state highway located in a town listed in appendix "B".

(f) OTHER PUBLIC WAY

Check this box if the stop was initiated in a parking lot or other location not described above.

(22) SEARCH AS A RESULT OF STOP

If the officer intruded into an area where the operator or occupant had a reasonable expectation of privacy protected under the 4th Amendment or Article XIV of the Massachusetts Declaration of Rights during the stop, check the YES box. This includes the vehicle, the person and their effects. Otherwise check the NO box. A visual inspection of open areas of a motor vehicle in "plain view" is not considered a search. A walk-around of the exterior of a motor vehicle with a drug or explosive detecting K-9 is not a search of the vehicle.

(23) REASON FOR SEARCH

The officer should check boxes for all reasons used to justify any search conducted during the stop (see example (c) under part 26 below).

(a) CONSENT

A warrantless search, which would otherwise be invalid under the 4th Amendment, may be permissible with the consent of the person whose privacy interest would be invaded. The consent must be voluntary which the court determines from all the circumstances surrounding of the stop. Factors used by the court to determine voluntariness include:

- (1) Whether the police tactics were coercive or involved trickery or deceit;
- (2) Whether the police informed the person of his or her right to refuse consent;
- (3) Whether the person is under the influence of drugs or alcohol and to what degree; and,
- (4) The mental state, emotional state, maturity, age and intelligence of the person.

The person giving consent may limit the scope of the search and the search must stay within the scope of consent granted. A person may give consent to areas where the person has joint access or control

of along with another person. A person may revoke consent at any time and the search must stop unless justified for another reason such as probable cause. Once the purpose of the motor vehicle stop is completed, the officer cannot delay the stop in order to seek consent to search. It is strongly recommended that officers inform the person from whom consent is sought of the person's right to refuse consent and that consent be in writing.

(b) PROBABLE CAUSE (MOTOR VEHICLE EXCEPTION SEARCH)

Probable cause to search is defined as "facts and circumstances derived from credible sources which would warrant a person of reasonable caution and prudence to believe that crime related evidence may be found in the place to be searched."

This search is an exception to the requirement of a search warrant and is allowed when:

- (1) There is probable cause to believe that evidence of a crime or contraband is contained in the vehicle; and,
- (2) The vehicle is on a public way or in a public place.

The object sought governs the scope of the search; any area of the vehicle may be searched including glove box, trunk, and closed containers that are capable of concealing the object.

(c) REASONABLE SUSPICION (TERRY PAT FRISK)

Whether this type of search occurs of a vehicle or of a person it will result exclusively as part of a pat-frisk for weapons based on the Supreme Court decision of *Terry v. Ohio*. Under *Terry* the officer may pat-frisk a person for weapons where there is a reasonable belief, based on articulable facts and circumstances, that the person is armed and dangerous. This is not a full search of the person, but a patting down of the outer clothing for objects that may harm the officer. In the Supreme Court decision of *Michigan v. Long*, the Court also allowed the pat-frisk of the passenger compartment for weapons if there is a reasonable belief an occupant is dangerous and may have access to a weapon in the vehicle. Once the dangerous occupant is handcuffed and placed in the cruiser or is otherwise removed from the scene, the justification for this search no longer exists. Any area of the passenger compartment, except locked containers, capable of storing a weapon may be searched.

(d) INVENTORY

An inventory search is an examination and inventorying of the contents of vehicle and condition of the vehicle being lawfully towed or impounded by police conducted pursuant to a written department vehicle inventory policy. The scope of the search is limited by the scope allowed by the policy but in no event includes the opening of locked containers (unless there is another justification such as consent). The justification for this search is protecting the property of the owner and protecting the police from false claims. The purpose for this inventory search cannot be to gather evidence of criminal activity. If the inventory search is determined by the court to be a pretext for a search for criminal evidence, any evidence seized as a result will be suppressed.

(e) SEARCH INCIDENT TO ARREST

The search incident to arrest of a motor vehicle must occur contemporaneous with the arrest and is limited to the passenger compartment of the vehicle. Closed containers within the passenger compartment may be searched but not locked containers. Under chapter 276, section 1, searches incident to arrest are limited to seizing fruits, instrumentalities, contraband or evidence of the crime for which the person is arrested or for weapons. Once the occupant arrested is secured and removed from the vicinity of the vehicle a search for weapons in the vehicle is no longer justified. In this situation, if there was no evidence of the crime for which the person was arrested, then no search of the vehicle would be permitted under the search incident to arrest. As an example, if the officer arrests the operator for operating after suspension or on a warrant and secures the person in the cruiser, there is no longer any justification for a search incident to arrest for the vehicle. The search incident to arrest of a person must occur contemporaneous with the arrest and is likewise limited to seizing fruits, instrumentalities, contraband or evidence of the crime for which the person is arrested or for weapons. The courts have allowed this type of search to occur before the person is formally placed under arrest provided there existed probable cause to arrest at the time of the search.

(24) SCOPE OF SEARCH

Massachusetts Traffic Stop Data Collection Form Training Manual
June 2005

Check all boxes that apply as to the subject of the search.

(a) DRIVER

Check this box if the driver of the vehicle was searched as a result of the stop.

(b) PASSENGER

Check this box if any occupant of the vehicle other than the driver was searched as a result of the stop.

(c) VEHICLE

Check this box if the vehicle was searched as a result of the stop.

(25) RESULT OF SEARCH

If a search was conducted during the stop check all boxes that apply as to what was seized during the search.

(a) NOTHING FOUND

Nothing was seized as a result of a search (see example (a) under part 26 below).

(b) DRUGS/DRUG PARAPHERNALIA

Check this box if any unlawful controlled substance or related paraphernalia was seized as a result of a search (see example (c) under part 26 below).

(c) ALCOHOL

Check this box if any alcohol or alcoholic beverages were seized as a result of a search.

(d) WEAPONS

Check this box if any weapon was seized as a result of a search.

(e) MONEY

Check this box if any U.S. or foreign currency, coin, or negotiable financial instruments were seized as a result of a search.

(f) OTHER

Check this box if an item was seized that is not described by the specific result of search boxes above.

(26) EXAMPLES

(a) The officer stops a motor vehicle for speeding at night and shines her flashlight throughout the interior of the vehicle while the operator retrieves his license and registration. The officer issues a civil infraction citation and allows the operator to leave the scene. In this case no search occurred because looking into open areas of a motor vehicle does not constitute a search under constitutional law principles, even when using a flashlight to illuminate the interior of the vehicle.

(b) The officer stops a motor vehicle for speeding and while the operator and owner of the vehicle retrieves his license and registration, the officer notices an alligator clip in the ash tray with the tip darkened as though from a heat source. The officer request permission from the operator to search the interior of the car and the trunk and the operator grants the officer permission. The officer then conducts a search of the trunk, under the seats, under the seat cushions, the ashtray, and in the glove box but recovers no further evidence of drug use. The operator is then issued a written warning for speeding and allowed to leave. In this case the search box YES should be checked because the officer intruded into an area protected under constitutional law. This is so even if with the consent of the operator. The REASON FOR SEARCH – CONSENT box would be checked and the RESULT OF SEARCH – NOTHING FOUND box would also be checked.

(c) The officer stops a motor vehicle for speeding and while the operator and owner of the vehicle retrieves his license and registration, the officer notices an alligator clip in the ash try with the tip darkened as though from a heat source and smells the odor of freshly burnt marijuana. The officer request permission from the operator to search the interior of the car and the trunk and the operator grants the officer permission. The officer then conducts a search of the trunk, under the seats, under the seat cushions, the ashtray, and in the glove box and finds a bag of a green leafy organic matter believed to be marijuana under the driver's seat. The operator is placed under arrest for possession of a Class D controlled substance and removed from the vehicle. A search of the operator produces an additional bag of apparent marijuana. The operator is also issued a civil infraction for speeding. Pursuant to department policy an inventory search of the vehicle is conducted and it is towed from the scene. In this case the search box YES should be checked because the officer intruded into an area protected under constitutional law concerning both the vehicle and the operator. The REASON FOR SEARCH – CONSENT, PROBABLE CAUSE, INVENTORY, and SEARCH INCIDENT TO ARREST boxes would all be checked. The searches conducted were justified under all of these reasons. The SCOPE OF SEARCH – DRIVER and VEHICLE boxes would both be checked since there was a search of both the driver and the vehicle during the stop. The RESULT OF SEARCH – DRUGS/DRUG PARAPHERNALIA box would also be checked due to the recovery of the marijuana.

QUESTIONS OR COMMENTS

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**Appendix A: Cities and Towns in Massachusetts
Population Range 6000 and over**

City County Population Web Site
1 Abington Plymouth County 14,876 Web Site
2 Acton Middlesex County 19,206 Web Site
3 Acushnet Bristol County 10,111 Web Site
4 Adams Berkshire County 8,768 Web Site
5 Agawam Hampden County 26,738 Web Site
6 Amesbury Essex County 16,076 Web Site
7 Amherst Hampshire County 35,252 Web Site
8 Andover Essex County 31,424 Web Site
9 Arlington Middlesex County 43,431 Web Site
10 Ashland Middlesex County 13,482 Web Site
11 Athol Worcester County 11,161 -
12 Attleboro Bristol County 39,557 Web Site
13 Auburn Worcester County 15,580 -
14 Ayer Middlesex County 7,515 Web Site
15 Barnstable Barnstable County 45,187 -
16 Bedford Middlesex County 13,947 Web Site
17 Belchertown Hampshire County 11,946 Web Site
18 Bellingham Norfolk County 15,864 Web Site
19 Belmont Middlesex County 23,907 Web Site
20 Beverly Essex County 39,037 Web Site
21 Billerica Middlesex County 39,594 Web Site
22 Blackstone Worcester County 8,386 -
23 Boston Suffolk County 555,447 Web Site
24 Bourne Barnstable County 18,007 Web Site
25 Boxford Essex County 9,041 Web Site
26 Braintree Norfolk County 34,906 Web Site
27 Brewster Barnstable County 9,637 Web Site
28 Bridgewater Plymouth County 24,536 -
29 Brockton Plymouth County 93,173 Web Site
30 Brookline Norfolk County 53,911 Web Site
31 Burlington Middlesex County 23,694 Web Site
32 Cambridge Middlesex County 93,352 Web Site
33 Canton Norfolk County 20,677 Web Site
34 Carver Plymouth County 11,647 -
35 Charlton Worcester County 10,345 -
36 Chatham Barnstable County 7,098 Web Site
37 Chelmsford Middlesex County 33,776 Web Site
38 Chelsea Suffolk County 27,426 Web Site
39 Chicopee Hampden County 54,049 -
40 Clinton Worcester County 13,053 -
41 Cohasset Norfolk County 7,094 -
42 Concord Middlesex County 17,867 Web Site
43 Dalton Berkshire County 6,854 -
44 Danvers Essex County 25,188 Web Site
45 Dartmouth Bristol County 28,503 Web Site
46 Dedham Norfolk County 23,721 Web Site
47 Dennis Barnstable County 14,693 Web Site
48 Douglas Worcester County 6,634 -
49 Dracut Middlesex County 28,136 -
50 Dudley Worcester County 9,802 -
51 Duxbury Plymouth County 15,353 Web Site
52 East Bridgewater Plymouth County 12,584 -

Massachusetts Traffic Stop Data Collection Form Training Manual
June 2005

53 East Longmeadow Hampden County 13,960 Web Site
54 Easthampton Hampshire County 15,627 Web Site
55 Easton Bristol County 21,311 Web Site
56 Everett Middlesex County 34,922 Web Site
57 Fairhaven Bristol County 15,937 -
58 Fall River Bristol County 90,654 Web Site
59 Falmouth Barnstable County 31,431 Web Site
60 Fitchburg Worcester County 40,011 Web Site
61 Foxborough Norfolk County 16,388 -
62 Framingham Middlesex County 64,646 Web Site
63 Franklin Norfolk County 28,353 Web Site
64 Freetown Bristol County 8,834 Web Site
65 Gardner Worcester County 20,261 Web Site
66 Georgetown Essex County 7,384 Web Site
67 Gloucester Essex County 29,657 Web Site
68 Grafton Worcester County 13,742 -
69 Great Barrington Berkshire County 7,592 -
70 Greenfield Franklin County 18,267 Web Site
71 Groton Middlesex County 9,205 Web Site
72 Halifax Plymouth County 7,163 -
73 Hamilton Essex County 7,545 Web Site
74 Hanover Plymouth County 13,278 Web Site
75 Hanson Plymouth County 9,742 Web Site
76 Harvard Worcester County 12,399 Web Site
77 Harwich Barnstable County 11,765 Web Site
78 Haverhill Essex County 55,321 Web Site
79 Hingham Plymouth County 20,439 Web Site
80 Holbrook Norfolk County 11,125 Web Site
81 Holden Worcester County 15,182 Web Site
82 Holliston Middlesex County 13,576 Web Site
83 Holyoke Hampden County 40,964 Web Site
84 Hopkinton Middlesex County 11,351 Web Site
85 Hudson Middlesex County 17,803 -
86 Hull Plymouth County 10,528 Web Site
87 Ipswich Essex County 12,656 Web Site
88 Kingston Plymouth County 10,983 Web Site
89 Lakeville Plymouth County 8,900 -
90 Lancaster Worcester County 6,685 -
91 Lawrence Essex County 69,420 Web Site
92 Leicester Worcester County 10,442 Web Site
93 Leominster Worcester County 40,208 Web Site
94 Lexington Middlesex County 29,594 -
95 Lincoln Middlesex County 7,921 Web Site
96 Littleton Middlesex County 7,936 -
97 Longmeadow Hampden County 14,710 Web Site
98 Lowell Middlesex County 101,075 Web Site
99 Ludlow Hampden County 18,957 -
100 Lunenburg Worcester County 9,473 -
101 Lynn Essex County 81,075 Web Site
102 Lynnfield Essex County 11,359 Web Site
103 Malden Middlesex County 52,644 Web Site
104 Mansfield Bristol County 19,244 Web Site
105 Marblehead Essex County 20,103 Web Site
106 Marlborough Middlesex County 33,278 Web Site
107 Marshfield Plymouth County 23,538 -
108 Mashpee Barnstable County 9,343 Web Site

Massachusetts Traffic Stop Data Collection Form Training Manual
June 2005

109 Mattapoisett Plymouth County 6,333 -
110 Maynard Middlesex County 10,462 -
111 Medfield Norfolk County 11,726 Web Site
112 Medford Middlesex County 55,981 Web Site
113 Medway Norfolk County 11,738 Web Site
114 Melrose Middlesex County 27,376 Web Site
115 Methuen Essex County 41,988 Web Site
116 Middleborough Plymouth County 19,702 Web Site
117 Middleton Essex County 6,040 Web Site
118 Milford Worcester County 25,586 Web Site
119 Millbury Worcester County 12,382 Web Site
120 Millis Norfolk County 8,110 Web Site
121 Milton Norfolk County 25,662 Web Site
122 Monson Hampden County 8,002 -
123 Montague Franklin County 8,293 Web Site

NAHANT TREATED AS SUBURBAN

124 Nantucket Nantucket County 7,844 Web Site
125 Natick Middlesex County 31,491 Web Site
126 Needham Norfolk County 27,924 Web Site
127 New Bedford Bristol County 96,353 Web Site
128 Newbury Essex County 6,168 Web Site
129 Newburyport Essex County 16,808 Web Site
130 Newton Middlesex County 80,345 Web Site
131 Norfolk Norfolk County 10,553 Web Site
132 North Adams Berkshire County 15,496 Web Site
133 North Andover Essex County 25,065 -
134 North Attleborough Bristol County 25,908 -
135 North Reading Middlesex County 13,219 Web Site
136 Northampton Hampshire County 28,680 Web Site
137 Northborough Worcester County 13,258 Web Site
138 Northbridge Worcester County 14,036 -
139 Norton Bristol County 16,097 Web Site
140 Norwell Plymouth County 9,925 Web Site
141 Norwood Norfolk County 28,824 Web Site
142 Orange Franklin County 7,454 Web Site
143 Orleans Barnstable County 6,362 Web Site
144 Oxford Worcester County 13,318 Web Site
145 Palmer Hampden County 11,858 -
146 Peabody Essex County 49,204 Web Site
147 Pembroke Plymouth County 16,621 Web Site
148 Pepperell Middlesex County 10,964 Web Site
149 Pittsfield Berkshire County 45,513 Web Site
150 Plainville Norfolk County 7,354 Web Site
151 Plymouth Plymouth County 49,810 Web Site
152 Quincy Norfolk County 85,752 Web Site
153 Randolph Norfolk County 30,567 -
154 Raynham Bristol County 10,789 -
155 Reading Middlesex County 23,371 Web Site
156 Rehoboth Bristol County 9,601 Web Site
157 Revere Suffolk County 41,663 Web Site
158 Rockland Plymouth County 17,730 Web Site
159 Rockport Essex County 7,644 -
160 Salem Essex County 38,351 Web Site
161 Salisbury Essex County 7,238 -
162 Sandwich Barnstable County 18,746 -
163 Saugus Essex County 26,576 Web Site

Massachusetts Traffic Stop Data Collection Form Training Manual
June 2005

164 Scituate Plymouth County 17,577 Web Site
165 Seekonk Bristol County 13,339 Web Site
166 Sharon Norfolk County 16,942 Web Site
167 Shirley Middlesex County 7,674 -
168 Shrewsbury Worcester County 27,791 Web Site
169 Somerset Bristol County 17,710 -
170 Somerville Middlesex County 74,100 Web Site
171 South Hadley Hampshire County 17,097 -
172 Southborough Worcester County 7,798 -
173 Southbridge Worcester County 17,460 Web Site
174 Southwick Hampden County 8,311 -
175 Spencer Worcester County 12,432 -
176 Springfield Hampden County 148,144 Web Site
177 Sterling Worcester County 7,154 -
178 Stoneham Middlesex County 22,254 -
179 Stoughton Norfolk County 27,664 Web Site
180 Sturbridge Worcester County 8,057 Web Site
181 Sudbury Middlesex County 15,550 Web Site
182 Sutton Worcester County 7,597 -
183 Swampscott Essex County 13,868 Web Site
184 Swansea Bristol County 15,554 -
185 Taunton Bristol County 52,553 Web Site
186 Templeton Worcester County 7,116 -
187 Tewksbury Middlesex County 29,070 Web Site
188 Topsfield Essex County 6,257 Web Site
189 Townsend Middlesex County 9,169 -
190 Tyngsborough Middlesex County 10,296 -
191 Uxbridge Worcester County 11,321 Web Site
192 Wakefield Middlesex County 24,772 Web Site
193 Walpole Norfolk County 22,640 Web Site
194 Waltham Middlesex County 58,540 Web Site
195 Ware Hampshire County 9,727 -
196 Wareham Plymouth County 19,756 -
197 Watertown Middlesex County 32,435 -
198 Wayland Middlesex County 12,343 Web Site
199 Webster Worcester County 16,115 -
200 Wellesley Norfolk County 26,789 Web Site
201 West Boylston Worcester County 6,726 Web Site
202 West Bridgewater Plymouth County 6,742 -
203 West Springfield Hampden County 25,900 Web Site
204 Westborough Worcester County 15,428 -
205 Westfield Hampden County 37,570 Web Site
206 Westford Middlesex County 19,559 Web Site
207 Westminster Worcester County 6,707 Web Site
208 Weston Middlesex County 10,651 Web Site
209 Westport Bristol County 14,156 -
210 Westwood Norfolk County 13,160 Web Site
211 Weymouth Norfolk County 54,903 Web Site
212 Whitman Plymouth County 14,229 Web Site
213 Wilbraham Hampden County 12,419 Web Site
214 Williamstown Berkshire County 7,948 Web Site
215 Wilmington Middlesex County 20,593 Web Site
216 Winchendon Worcester County 9,176 -
217 Winchester Middlesex County 20,339 Web Site
218 Winthrop Suffolk County 17,179 -
219 Woburn Middlesex County 37,070 Web Site

Massachusetts Traffic Stop Data Collection Form Training Manual
June 2005

220 Worcester Worcester County 166,535 Web Site
221 Wrentham Norfolk County 10,259 -
222 Yarmouth Barnstable County 22,797 Web Site

**Appendix B: Towns in Massachusetts
Population Range From 1 to 5999**

City County Population Web Site
1 Alford Berkshire County 407 -
2 Ashburnham Worcester County 5,577 -
3 Ashby Middlesex County 2,998 Web Site
4 Ashfield Franklin County 1,726 Web Site
5 Avon Norfolk County 4,618 -
6 Barre Worcester County 4,901 Web Site
7 Becket Berkshire County 1,501 -
8 Berkley Bristol County 5,395 -
9 Berlin Worcester County 2,400 -
10 Bernardston Franklin County 2,087 Web Site
11 Blandford Hampden County 1,127 -
12 Bolton Worcester County 3,352 Web Site
13 Boxborough Middlesex County 4,164 -
14 Boylston Worcester County 3,889 Web Site
15 Brimfield Hampden County 3,133 -
16 Brookfield Worcester County 2,940 -
17 Buckland Franklin County 1,929 Web Site
18 Carlisle Middlesex County 4,760 Web Site
19 Charlemont Franklin County 1,241 Web Site
20 Cheshire Berkshire County 3,421 -
21 Chester Hampden County 1,242 -
22 Chesterfield Hampshire County 1,125 -
23 Chilmark Dukes County 807 Web Site
24 Clarksburg Berkshire County 1,674 -
25 Colrain Franklin County 1,834 Web Site
26 Conway Franklin County 1,653 Web Site
27 Cummington Hampshire County 785 -
28 Deerfield Franklin County 4,927 Web Site
29 Dighton Bristol County 5,937 -
30 Dover Norfolk County 5,481 -
31 Dunstable Middlesex County 2,733 -
32 East Brookfield Worcester County 2,024 -
33 Eastham Barnstable County 5,033 Web Site
34 Edgartown Dukes County 3,682 Web Site
35 Egremont Berkshire County 1,226 -
36 Erving Franklin County 1,360 Web Site
37 Essex Essex County 3,407 -
38 Florida Berkshire County 729 -
39 Gay Head Dukes County 250 -
40 Gill Franklin County 1,584 Web Site
41 Goshen Hampshire County 845 -
42 Gosnold Dukes County 97 -
43 Granby Hampshire County 5,865 -
44 Granville Hampden County 1,415 -
45 Groveland Essex County 5,841 -
46 Hadley Hampshire County 4,443 Web Site
47 Hampden Hampden County 4,739 Web Site
48 Hancock Berkshire County 575 -
49 Hardwick Worcester County 2,623 -
50 Hatfield Hampshire County 3,214 -
51 Hawley Franklin County 324 Web Site
52 Heath Franklin County 733 Web Site

Massachusetts Traffic Stop Data Collection Form Training Manual
June 2005

53 Hinsdale Berkshire County 1,855 -
54 Holland Hampden County 2,092 -
55 Hopedale Worcester County 5,654 -
56 Hubbardston Worcester County 3,571 -
57 Huntington Hampshire County 2,116 -
58 Lanesborough Berkshire County 3,035 -
59 Lee Berkshire County 5,657 -
60 Lenox Berkshire County 5,180 -
61 Leverett Franklin County 1,835 Web Site
62 Leyden Franklin County 715 Web Site
63 Manchester by the Sea Essex County 5,465 -
64 Marion Plymouth County 5,197 -
65 Mendon Worcester County 4,739 -
66 Merrimac Essex County 5,966 -
67 Middlefield Hampshire County 445 -
68 Millville Worcester County 2,526 -
69 Monroe Franklin County 111 Web Site
70 Monterey Berkshire County 801 -
71 Montgomery Hampden County 815 -
72 Mount Washington Berkshire County 130 -
73 Nahant Essex County 3,797 Web Site **CLASSIFIED AS SUBURBAN**
74 New Ashford Berkshire County 190 -
75 New Braintree Worcester County 968 -
76 New Marlborough Berkshire County 1,253 -
77 New Salem Franklin County 819 Web Site
78 North Brookfield Worcester County 4,845 -
79 Northfield Franklin County 2,939 Web Site
80 Oak Bluffs Dukes County 3,267 Web Site
81 Oakham Worcester County 1,678 -
82 Otis Berkshire County 1,060 -
83 Paxton Worcester County 4,188 -
84 Pelham Hampshire County 1,422 -
85 Peru Berkshire County 757 -
86 Petersham Worcester County 1,173 Web Site
87 Phillipston Worcester County 1,620 -
88 Plainfield Hampshire County 609 -
89 Plympton Plymouth County 2,678 Web Site
90 Princeton Worcester County 3,412 -
91 Provincetown Barnstable County 3,743 Web Site
92 Richmond Berkshire County 1,628 -
93 Rochester Plymouth County 4,548 -
94 Rowe Franklin County 373 Web Site
95 Rowley Essex County 5,343 Web Site
96 Royalston Worcester County 1,224 -
97 Russell Hampden County 1,607 -
98 Rutland Worcester County 5,459 Web Site
99 Sandisfield Berkshire County 654 -
100 Savoy Berkshire County 693 -
101 Sheffield Berkshire County 2,956 Web Site
102 Shelburne Franklin County 2,012 Web Site
103 Sherborn Middlesex County 4,137 Web Site
104 Shutesbury Franklin County 1,701 Web Site
105 Southampton Hampshire County 4,941 -
106 Stockbridge Berkshire County 2,297 -
107 Stow Middlesex County 5,842 Web Site
108 Sunderland Franklin County 3,508 Web Site

Massachusetts Traffic Stop Data Collection Form Training Manual
June 2005

- 109 Tisbury Dukes County 3,475 Web Site
- 110 Tolland Hampden County 293 -
- 111 Truro Barnstable County 1,799 -
- 112 Tyringham Berkshire County 363 -
- 113 Upton Worcester County 5,524 Web Site
- 114 Wales Hampden County 1,564 -
- 115 Warren Worcester County 4,560 -
- 116 Warwick Franklin County 764 Web Site
- 117 Washington Berkshire County 621 -
- 118 Wellfleet Barnstable County 2,777 -
- 119 Wendell Franklin County 956 Web Site
- 120 Wenham Essex County 4,473 Web Site
- 121 West Brookfield Worcester County 3,677 -
- 122 West Newbury Essex County 4,021 -
- 123 West Stockbridge Berkshire County 1,445 -
- 124 West Tisbury Dukes County 2,310 Web Site
- 125 Westhampton Hampshire County 1,469 -
- 126 Whately Franklin County 1,452 Web Site
- 127 Williamsburg Hampshire County 2,568 -
- 128 Windsor Berkshire County 759 -
- 129 Worthington Hampshire County 1,208 -

Appendix C

MASSACHUSETTS TRAFFIC STOP DATA COLLECTION FORM

0020701

AGENCY CODE LOCATION CODE OFFICER ID AGENCY FIELD/ CASE NUMBER DATE TIME

RACE OF DRIVER: ☐ Asian or Pacific Islander ☐ American Indian or Alaska Native ☐ Middle Eastern or East Indian (South Asian) ☐ Black ☐ Hispanic ☐ White
(One box must be checked)

DRIVER GENDER: ☐ Male ☐ Female

TOTAL NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS IN CAR: PLATE TYPE: PLATE STATE CODE: PLATE NUMBER:

ASSIGNMENT STATUS: ☐ Patrol ☐ Selective Enforcement (Agency) ☐ Investigations ☐ Paid Detail ☐ Selective Enforcement - Grant/Other ☐ Other

REASON FOR STOP/ INTERACTION: ☐ Speeding ☐ Equipment Violation ☐ Other Traffic Violation ☐ Registration/Inspection Violation ☐ Violation of City/Town Ordinance ☐ CIVIL ☐ Call for Service ☐ Investigatory ☐ Warrant ☐ BOLO ☐ Motorist Assist/Courtesy ☐ MV Crash

DRIVER YEAR OF BIRTH: RESIDENCY: ☐ City/Town Resident ☐ Non-City/Town Resident ☐ Non-Resident Student ☐ Check if no year of birth and residency data

SPEED DETERMINED BY (Check All That Apply): ☐ Radar/Lidar ☐ Estimated ☐ Clocks

RESULT OF STOP: ☐ MV Citation - Civil Infraction ☐ Criminal Application ☐ Arrest ☐ Written Warning ☐ Verbal Warning ☐ No Enforcement Action

DURATION OF STOP: ☐ 0-15 Minutes ☐ 16-30 Minutes ☐ Over 30 Minutes TOW: ☐ Yes ☐ No

ROAD CLASSIFICATION: ☐ Interstate Hwy ☐ State Hwy ☐ City ☐ Suburban ☐ Rural ☐ Other Public Way

SEARCH AS A RESULT OF STOP: ☐ Yes ☐ No

REASON FOR SEARCH (Check All That Apply): ☐ Consent ☐ Probable Cause ☐ Reasonable Suspicion ☐ Inventory ☐ Search Incident to Arrest

SCOPE OF SEARCH (Check All That Apply): ☐ Driver ☐ Passenger ☐ Vehicle

RESULT OF SEARCH (Check All That Apply): ☐ Nothing Found ☐ Drugs/Drug Paraphernalia ☐ Alcohol ☐ Weapons ☐ Money ☐ Other

CITATION NUMBER

PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER

APPENDIX D

CITIES

Barnstable County

Berkshire County

North Adams

Pittsfield

Bristol County

Attleboro

Fall River

New Bedford

Taunton

Dukes County

Essex County

Beverly

Gloucester

Haverhill

Lawrence

Lynn

Newburyport

Peabody

Salem

Franklin County

Hamden County

Chicopee

Holyoke

Springfield

Westfield

Hampshire County

Northampton

Middlesex County

Cambridge

Everett

Lowell

Malden

Marlborough

Medford

Melrose

Newton
Somerville
Waltham
Woburn

Nantucket County

Norfolk County
Quincy

Plymouth County
Brockton

Suffolk County
Boston
Chelsea
Revere

Worcester County
Fitchburg
Gardner
Leominster
Worcester